ing China, proceeded to extend his boundaries into non-Chinese territory. Much of the coast from the present Chekiang south into what is now Indo-China was occupied by peoples called the Yiieh, presumably related to the present Annamites. They were partially civilized, tattooing their bodies- using metals, and displaying skill as navigators. They possessed fertile and well-cultivated lands. In B.C. 221 Shih Huang Ti sent five large armies to annex the region. The more northerly territories—those in the present Chekiang, Fukien, and Kwangtung beyond Canton—were quickly overrun. It was not until about B.C. 214, however, that the more southerly regions were conquered. By the end of that year the Ch'in boundaries seem to have been extended into the delta of the Red River and along the coastal plain beyond the site of the present Hue.

Shih Huang Ti is credited with colonizing the present Kwangtung with the idle and the vagabonds—among them probably those kept out of peaceful pursuits by the long wars and now, with the restoration of order, left restless, without regular employment and hence as actual or incipient bandits constituting a menace to the community. Some of the colonists, moreover, are said to have been criminals—those who had fallen afoul of the severe laws of Ch'in. Others very probably were those thrown out of their usual occupations by the abolition of feudalism.

Some of the main features of the Ch'in administrative organization were extended transiently and perhaps nominally to the present Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Tongking. The Chinese, however, seem to have disturbed but little if at all the local political forms, the social institutions, and the culture of the southern

portions of their new conquests. The process of assimilating the region was to be deferred until the next dynasty.

In the Center and the Central West Shih Huang Ti's domains extended into the present Hunan, Kweichow, and Szechwan. Szechwan was colonized by enforced emigration from the older China.

In the Northwest, Shih Huang Ti's forces defeated the Hsiung Nu, a pastoral, horse-using people, probably akin to the Tatars and Turks and possibly the same as or related to the Huns of European history. For several centuries we hear much of them in Chinese annals. About the time of Shih Huang Ti, but more im-